

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 51.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED).....\$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP.....£200,000.

PAID UP RESERVE FUND.....£30,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00.

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00.

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 288,936.17.

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 2nd April, 1881.....Tls. 938,936.17.

DIRECTORS: F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

M. W. BOND, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq., J. H. PINCKNEY, Esq., F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH: Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.

68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [53]

To be Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES in No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, ALSO, No. 4, STEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1882. [74]

TO BE LET, FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1882.

THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE, No. 8, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, at present in the occupation of Mr. J. D. HUTCHISON.

Apply to J. A. CARVALHO.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1882. [147]

TO LET, A LARGE GRANITE GARDEN, in "BLUE BUILDINGS," Praya East, with immediate possession.

Apply to J. M. GUEDES.

33, WELLINGTON-STREET.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [49]

Intimations.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [6]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN

ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [5]

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents, ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [3]

For Sale.

H. FOURNIER & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED, EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GOODS.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FANCY PLAYING CARDS, CRACKERS, BONBONS (Assorted), CHOCOLATE CREAM.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

H. FOURNIER & Co., Corner of D'Aguilar and Wellington-streets.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FIGS, MALAGA RAISINS, TABLE PLUMS.

FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted), CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES (in Bottles and Tins).

SYRUPS (Assorted), HUNTLY and PALMER'S BISCUITS, ALMONDS and NUTS.

PANILLA, PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

H. FOURNIER & Co., Corner of D'Aguilar and Wellington-streets.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY HAVE JUST RECEIVED

NOIX DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins), COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins), VEAU ROTI, RIS DE VEAU (in Tins), FRICADIAU (Assorted), TRUFFES, VEGETABLES (Assorted), ANCHOVIES in Oil, CAVIAR.

SARDINES in Lemon Juice, SARDINES in Tomatoes, SARDINES in Oil.

H. FOURNIER & Co., Corner of D'Aguilar and Wellington-streets.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FRENCH and ENGLISH MUSTARD, SAUSAGES (Assorted), LIONS SAUSAGES, FRENCH and SPANISH OLIVES, FRENCH SIGNET BUTTER (in 1 and 2 lbs. Tins), MACCARONI (Assorted) Paste for Soups, Letters, stars, &c. TAPIOCA, FINE-GROUND MOCHA COFFEE.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY HAVE JUST RECEIVED

AN ASSORTMENT OF CHEESE, GRUYERE, ROQUEFORT, DUTCH, CALIFORNIA CREAM.

H. FOURNIER & Co., Corner of D'Aguilar and Wellington-streets.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FRENCH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES, ASSORTED PERFUMERY FROM PARIS and PIVERT OF PARIS. A large quantity of FRENCH MINERAL WATERS in Pints of 100 bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS, for Soda and other Bottles.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY HAVE JUST RECEIVED

AN ASSORTMENT OF CLARETS in Bottles and Wood.

CHATEAU LAROSE, CHATEAU LAFFITE, CHATEAU MARGAUX, ST. EMILION, MEDOC.

H. FOURNIER & Co., Corner of D'Aguilar and Wellington-streets.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY HAVE JUST RECEIVED

AN ASSORTMENT OF WINES, SAUTERNE, PORTO, SHERRY, MARSALA.

H. FOURNIER & Co., Corner of D'Aguilar and Wellington-streets.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A SHIPMENT OF BRANDY, FRENCH COGNAC and ABSINTHE.

H. FOURNIER & Co., Corner of D'Aguilar and Wellington-streets.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY HAVE JUST RECEIVED

AN ASSORTMENT OF LIQUEURS, CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts), BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts), MARASCHINO, CURACAO, ANISETTE (Marie Brigard), ANGOSTURA BITTERS, BOKER'S BITTERS, KIRSCHWASSER, PEPPERMINT, VERNOUTH (Noilly Prat), VERNOUTH (Turino).

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE STOCK OF FANCY SILK, UMBRELLAS.

H. FOURNIER & Co., Corner of D'Aguilar and Wellington-streets.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS.

H. FOURNIER & Co., Corner of D'Aguilar and Wellington-streets, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1882. [17]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE ON HAND THE FOLLOWING OPERAS WITH COMPLETE VOCAL SCORE—

Il Trovatore (Verdi).....\$1.50, Bohemian Girl (Halle).....\$1.50, Grand Duchess (Offenbach).....\$1.50, La Traviata (Verdi).....\$1.50, Il Barbiere (Rossini).....\$1.50, Dinorah (Meyerbeer).....\$1.50, Der Freischutz (Weber).....\$1.50, Le Nozze di Figaro (Mozart).....\$1.50, Lily of Killarney (Benedit).....\$1.50, Faust (Gounod).....\$1.50, Fra Diavolo (Auber).....\$1.50, Madame Angot (Lecocq).....\$1.50, Rigoletto (Verdi).....\$1.50, Don Giovanni (Mozart).....\$1.50.

LIBRETTO OF IL TROVATORE, 50 CENTS.

ONLY A FEW COPIES IN STOCK.

NEW SONGS.

Gipsy John.....Whyte Melville, Doubting Love.....Mora, My Prince.....Percy Reeve, Great Grandmother.....McLoy, My Love is Come.....Mr. J. J. Whitley, The Two Marys.....Whitley.

NEW DANCE MUSIC.

Messenger of Love Waltz.....Coote, La Mascotte Quadrille.....Deransart, Violette's Valse.....Waldteufel, La Mascotte Valse.....Waldteufel, Claire de Lune Valse.....Volli, Venetian Valse.....Lorothian.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

SALE & CO'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY INTEND HAVING

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AT REDUCED PRICES.

TOYS WILL BE SOLD AT HALF-PRICE.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 30th, 1882. [79]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE

OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR, AND HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL DONOVAN.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, WILL GIVE THEIR FIFTH PERFORMANCE

ON SATURDAY EVENING, 25TH MARCH, 1882,

when will be produced VERDI'S splendid Opera, "UN BALLO IN MASCHERA."

DRAMATIS PERSONE: RICCARDO (Conte di Warwick).....Signor VANZETTI, RENATO (Creolo).....Signor CIOCCI, AMELIA.....Signora LUBICCI, ULRICA.....Signora SILINI, OSCAR (a Page).....Signora PINELLI, SILVANO.....Signor PATIERNO, SAMUELE.....Signor CORTI, TAMMASO (servo d'Amelia).....Signora BERTOLINI.

Chorus, Deputies, Officers, Mariners, Guards, Populace, Artisans of samuele and Tammaso, servants, Masqueraders, &c.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: FAMILY TICKETS—Admitting 3 Persons, 6 Nights.....\$30.00, SINGLE TICKET—Admitting 1 Person, 6 Nights.....\$14.00, STALLS—For 3 Persons, 6 Nights.....\$20.00, STALLS—For 1 Person, 6 Nights.....\$10.00, PRICES OF ADMISSION: Dress Circle.....\$3.00, Stalls.....\$2.00, Pit.....\$1.00.

The Subscription List is now open at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, and at the Doors on the night of the Performance.

Doors open at 8.30 P.M., Performance to commence at 9 P.M. sharp.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen cannot be admitted.

A. HÖFLICH, Director and Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1882. [144]

NOTICE.

COLONEL I. K. AUSTIN'S NEW AMERICAN RIFLE RANGE, IS NOW OPEN AT THE UNITED CLUB, STAUNTON STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION CHURCH, WHERE INSTRUCTIONS ARE FREE OF CHARGE.

BELL TARGETS!!! FLYING AND STATIONARY BIRDS THAT DISAPPEAR WHEN HIT!!! ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SPORTING RIFLES!!!

Galleries open daily from 4 to 12 P.M., to all respectable members of the community.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1882. [145]

M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, No. 33, WELLINGTON-STREET, HONGKONG, Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A. MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS, &c., &c., have REMOVED their Office and Warehouse to No. 6, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, where Orders for Fittings and Repairs will be punctually attended to.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1881. [35]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE

TO-MORROW, MARCH 24TH, 1882, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN. (BY GENERAL DESIRE), MUSICAL, NECROMANCY, INSTRUMENTAL, VOCAL AND COMICAL PERFORMANCE, BY PROFESSOR RUCHWALDY, THE CELEBRATED HUNGARIAN WIZARD, With his Great Talented THREE FANFAN CHILDREN, SAM. NATZI, RUDOL. 9, 7, and 5 YEARS OLD.

GRAND SUCCES.

Mlle. KATHARINA, 3 YEARS OLD; LE VOILA NICOLA, AND MADAME RUCHWALDY, PIANISTE, PUPIL OF THE GREAT VIRTUOSO LISZT.

The Programme will be so arranged that Ladies, Children, and Gentlemen, who witness Performance will be highly gratified.

EVERY CHILD TO RECEIVE A PRESENT. NO DECAPITATION ACTS.

Doors open at TWO P.M.; Performance to commence at THREE O'CLOCK, precisely.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: For all Seats.....\$1.00.

Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. LANF, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, and at the Doors on the Day of Performance.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1882. [177]

Intimations.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned on or before NOON OF THURSDAY, the 14th proximo, for the supply of 1,600 tons of TAKASIMA COAL, deliverable at the Naval Coal Depot, Kowloon, in accordance with the conditions on the printed Tender, which can be obtained on application to the Naval Storekeeper's Office.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

E. B. JOREY, Naval Storekeeper.

H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, 15th March, 1882. [168]

E. CASSUMBOY.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, Nos. 9, 11, 12, 13, and 14, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Opposite the City Hall.

HOUSES OR ROOMS FURNISHED THROUGHOUT ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c., FOR SALE OR HIRE.

A GOOD SELECTION OF BOOKS, Some Choice Original Oil Paintings and Water Colours, Chromos, Engravings, &c.

A FEW PIECES OF OLD PORCELAIN AND OTHER WARE.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE CURIOS.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [163]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF Mr. LEONG LUEN PO in Our Firm CEASES from This Date.

MEE KEE & Co.

Taiwanfo, 1st March, 1882. [143]

Intimations.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, TO-MORROW, the 24th March, 1882, at THREE O'CLOCK, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1881.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be Closed from the 16th to 24th March, both days included.

By Order of the Board,

D. McLAURIN, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1882. [151]

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that, by Bill of Sale dated the 8th of November, 1879, and duly Registered in the Supreme Court on the 17th of November, 1879, the late EDWARD CHARLES CHASTEL did assign unto WILLIAM MCGREGOR SMITH all the STOCK-IN-TRADE, MACHINERY, PROPERTY, GOODS, THINGS, and EFFECTS therein mentioned, situate at No. 15, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, and also the BOOK DEBTS of the Firm of ED. CHASTEL and COMPANY. The said WILLIAM MCGREGOR SMITH having taken possession of the property comprised in the said Bill of Sale, ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the said firm are hereby informed that the said Book Debts will be collected by the Undersigned under Power of Attorney from the said WILLIAM MCGREGOR SMITH, and are required to PAY the sums in which they are respectively indebted ONLY upon the receipt of the Undersigned.

Dated 16th day of March, 1882.

(Signed) Attorney for the said WILLIAM MCGREGOR SMITH.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a Statement of Business contributed during the Half Year ended December 31st, 1881, on or before March 31st, on which date the Accounts will be CLOSED.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. COOKE, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1882. [136]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [11]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

GENUINE MADEIRA WINE, 1879, \$22 PER DOZEN.

OLD SUPERIOR PORT (BASTARDOS), \$15 PER DOZEN.

Apply to L. THEVENIN, Hongkong Hotel Building.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1882. [178]

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. W. & T. LOCKETT'S Celebrated Brands Threlfall's Export PALE ALE and Findlater's DUBLIN STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.

Fine OLD PORT, in Cases of One Dozen.

Sillery Mousseux VIN DE CHAMPAGNE, in Cases of 2 doz. Pints and 1 doz. Quarts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [166]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.

PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to MELCHERS & Co.

Intimations.

N O W R E A D Y.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.
A NEW DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE
PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1882.
PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

To prevent disappointment, orders for this
Work should be sent immediately to the Office of
the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," as there are but
few Copies left, so great has been the demand and
so large were the orders received from outposts
as soon as the publication was announced.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
IS PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CONTAINS
THE TREATIES WITH CHINA,
JAPAN, & SLAM.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CONTAINS
A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE
TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND
JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CONTAINS
TRADE STATISTICS FROM
OFFICIAL SOURCES.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CONTAINS
THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE WITH
CHINA & JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CONTAINS
THE PORT, CUSTOMS, CONSULAR,
AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS
OF THE TREATY PORTS OF
CHINA & JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CONTAINS
THE REVISED ISSUE OF THE
POSTAL GUIDE.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CONTAINS
THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF
HONGKONG GOVERNMENT
OFFICIALS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CONTAINS
LISTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS
serving in the China Command,
which have been revised at Headquarters.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CONTAINS
THE NAMES OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE RUFS
RECENTLY ARRIVED ON THIS STATION.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CONTAINS
THE NAMES OF THE NAVAL
OFFICERS ON THE CHINA
STATION.
Including the most recent appointments and local
changes, corrected at Headquarters.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CONTAINS
THE LARGEST LIST OF FOREIGN
RESIDENTS IN THE EAST.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CONTAINS
A LIST OF PRIVATE RESIDENCES
Of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading
Merchants, the Consuls, Professional Men,
and Justices of the Peace.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CONTAINS
AN INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES
OF HONGKONG.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CONTAINS
AN ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR
by Dr. EITEL.
Inserted in the work by permission of the author.
This useful reference is a Christian, Jewish,
Mahomedan, Chinese (National), Taist, Budd-
hist, and Japanese Kalendar.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
Messrs. MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
IS PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
IS PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
HAS BEEN
LARGELY ORDERED IN ALL PORTS
BETWEEN
SINGAPORE AND NEWCHANG.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
GENERAL CHEMISTS.AND
Manufacturers of the following
AERATED WATERS,
viz:SODA, TONIC, SARSAPARILLA,
AND POTASH, LEMONADE,
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE,
AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.Deliveries in Town and Harbour from
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.
SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS REPLIED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
SHANGHAI.
CANTON DISPENSARY,
CANTON.THE DISPENSARY,
FOOCHOW.NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed
to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and
not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested
to forward their names and addresses with communications
addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of
good faith. All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only, and rejected communications can
not be returned. Advertisements and Subscriptions which
are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until
contradicted.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1882.

The annual general meeting of the Hong-
kong Chamber of Commerce, held yester-
day afternoon, afforded the honourable and
irrepressible F. BULKELEY JOHNSON an op-
portunity of indulging in another of those
oratorical displays which are apparently
that gentleman's besetting weakness and
special hobby. We have already had oc-
casion to refer to Mr. Johnson's extra-
ordinary craving for the bubble notoriety,
which has been displayed by the honour-
able gentleman on every available op-
portunity, and on every kind of object
since his advent to this Colony, and it is a
matter of sincere regret to us that our
judicious counsel, so courteously offered to
our modern DEMOSTHENES, has hitherto
failed to keep his speechifying propensities
fairly within bounds. At the meetings of
the Legislative Council in which this hon-
ourable member has assisted, he was for a
time permitted to freely indulge in long-
winded orations on every conceivable sub-
ject until the constant sound of his melo-
dious voice became tedious and little short
of a nuisance to practical men of business,
who had assembled for the purpose of work-
ing and not wasting time listening to oceans
of useless eloquence. We do not question
that the "unadorned eloquence" of the
Mr. F. BULKELEY JOHNSON is very charming,
and it doubtless possesses many attractions
for the honourable gentleman himself and
his immediate supporters; but as too much
of the best of good things in time falls
upon the appetite, even the brilliant
oratory of the accomplished head of the
"princely house" can be, and has lately
been, very much overdone. We consider
his latest exhibition quite out of place
and uncalled for—a speech made
for the evident purpose of hearing himself
talk. Let us glance cursorily at the prin-
cipal features of the speech to the Chamber
of Commerce, reported in another column,
and see what actual grounds Mr. JOHNSON
had for unbosoming himself at such great
length.

The Report of the Chamber of Commerce
is a very complete and exhaustive one,
and deals fairly enough with the various
matters affecting the commercial interests
of the community during the past year.
That these matters were of very minor
and insignificant commercial importance
has little to do with our present object,
although they may prove the basis of a
future article. The Chairman, the Hon.
P. RYRIE, proposed the adoption of the
Report and accounts in a few well chosen
words, briefly alluding to the salient fea-
tures of the annual statement, and wisely
confining himself to the actual business
for which the meeting had been con-
vened. Before the Chairman's proposal
was seconded, up jumps Mr. F. BULKELEY
JOHNSON, evidently prepared to show that
although he was bound to submit to the
ordinary rules of debate in the Council
Chamber with Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY in
the Chair, he could set all recognised re-
gulations at defiance in the Chamber of
Commerce. The honourable gentleman
commenced by hoping that the meeting
would not consider he was unduly occupy-
ing the time of the Chamber while he made
a few remarks on one or two subjects sug-
gested by the Report. That he was out of
order in his "few remarks" is positively cer-

tain, and unless the Chamber of Commerce
is an ordinary discussion forum where poli-
tical and personal matters may be unre-
servedly debated, the valuable time of the
members present was unduly occupied.
After all, what had Mr. JOHNSON to tell the
members worth knowing, that they were
not previously perfectly well acquainted
with? Everybody in Hongkong knows
quite as much practically about the
vexed so-called Blockade Question as Mr.
BULKELEY JOHNSON, but few, very few
indeed, would be so indiscreet as to
publicly assert that the present exist-
ing state of affairs is an "admittedly illegal
arrangement." Who admits that the right
of the Chinese Government to take such
steps as they think proper in their own
waters to protect their revenue is an ad-
mittedly illegal arrangement? Sir THOMAS
WADE, Her Majesty's Minister in China?
Her Majesty's Government in London?
The Imperial Chinese Government at
Peking? No, not one of these, but a more
reliable authority than all Mr. F. BULKELEY
JOHNSON, unofficial member of the Legisla-
tive Council of Hongkong, and local head
of the eminent mercantile house of JARDINE,
MATHEWS, & Co. It will be news to a great
many people to hear that "the great body
of Chinese in the Colony are Chinese who
are not British subjects, and whose sym-
paties are almost always with the policy
of their brethren on the mainland." How-
ever, Mr. JOHNSON has no doubt satisfied
himself on these points, although his mere
ipse dixit will not go very far towards
convincing people who happen to be
very much better informed than the hon-
ourable gentleman appears to be, judging
from his speculative remarks. The true
meaning of Mr. JOHNSON's allusions to the
so-called blockade were contained in his
reference to the reported impending nego-
tiations between the Chinese, Indian, and
British Governments with regard to the
opium question. Considering the proba-
bility of some great change taking place
in the opium business as the result of
these negotiations, the speaker thought it
highly desirable that the Chamber should
watch with great jealousy any further re-
striction on the trade of the Colony. And
no doubt any attempt to restrict the import-
ation of Indian opium into Hongkong will be
jealously watched by those whose interests
would be imperilled by such a change.
But what good effects can ever accrue
from this jealous watching of measures,
which if introduced at all, will be under
Imperial sanction. The British Govern-
ment, if prepared to sacrifice the Indian
opium revenue, are hardly likely to pay
much heed to the alleged grievances of a
few Hongkong merchants, even when
supported by the powerful influence of the
Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. JOHNSON's observations on the now
notorious OCEAN case, however much they
may have been morally justified, were
gratuitous, ill-timed, and entirely out of
place. If it be true that the Chinese emi-
grants were so inhumanly treated in
Sydney as has been publicly alleged, it is
for Her Majesty's Government to take such
steps as may be considered requisite to
obtain redress. The interference of a pri-
vate commercial association in a matter
of this kind would be worse than puerile.
It is hardly likely that the government
of New South Wales, or in fact of any
of the Australian Colonies, will be in-
fluenced in their decision on the points at
issue by the opinions of Mr. F. BULKELEY
JOHNSON, or the action of the Hongkong
Chamber of Commerce.

So far, Mr. JOHNSON had confined himself
to matters which to some extent—more or
less—might be considered fairly within
the province of the Chamber. His next
move, however, should have been at once
nipped in the bud. If the honourable gen-
tleman was desirous of meddling with
political subjects, of impugning the ver-
acity, and impeaching the honour and
good faith of Governor HENNESSY, there
were plenty available means of doing
so ready at his hand, without intruding on
the patience of the members of the Cham-
ber of Commerce. If Mr. F. BULKELEY
JOHNSON has a good case against the Gov-
ernor with reference to the use made by
His Excellency of the celebrated tall-tale
list of rate-payers, our columns and those
of our contemporaries are always open
to ventilate such matters. His alleged
facts and figures were, to say the least,
painfully out of place in the City Hall,
and scarcely fitted in with his later ob-
servations. We are glad to have such a
high authority as that of the Hon.
F. B. JOHNSON for the assertions that the
commercial prosperity of China was never
greater than it is at present, and that the
immensity of the prosperity enjoyed by
foreign firms was due to the Chinese.
These are facts worth knowing, after all
the inspired tales we have been told of the
ruin and decay which Governor HENNESSY
had brought upon the Colony—the only
facts meriting public attention in the whole
of the honourable member's long drawn
out oration.

In a debate upon Egypt in the French Chamber
of Deputies on February 23rd, the President of
the Council of Ministers said that the French
Contractor-General has been instructed to main-
tain a preponderant influence in Egypt, the
European concert, he said, was the best way to
guard against serious consequences in the present
state of affairs.

SAYS this morning's *Daily Press*:—"The orchid
house in the Botanic Gardens will well repay a
visit at present. There are a large number of
plants in bloom." "It is to be hoped the com-
munity will roll up in regiments to enjoy this un-
wonted treat provided for them by the special
enterprise of the morning oracle. We are an-
xiously waiting for some more interesting infor-
mation of the character of the above choice *marocain*."

AN Indian telegram which appears in the *Straits
Times* explains that the Count Schouvaloff, whose
death was wired from London by Reuter a short
time ago, is not the eminent Russian Statesman,
who was formerly Ambassador at the Court of
St. James's. We never heard of any other Count
Schouvaloff whose public services entitled him to a
special telegraphic obituary notice, so it is prob-
able the wire manipulator to be again caught
napping.

On the question of a Commercial Treaty between
France and England, Sir Charles Dilke, in re-
plying to a question in the House of Commons
on February 25th, said that the most favoured nation
clause would come into operation with France
after the 15th of May, and that the old treaty
tariff would in the meanwhile continue in force;
also that the action of the French Government
was voluntary, and that the British Government
had made no pledges.

OUR enterprising evening contemporary has once
more been bungling and blundering over its
"Late Telegrams." The following appears in
last night's issue:—"March 1.—The committee
appointed by the House of Lords to enquire into
the working of the Irish Land Act met yesterday,
when Lord Cairns was elected chairman. Mr.
Foster has been invited to give evidence, but the
Cabinet has decided to refuse permission for him
to do so." Considering that this item of news
appeared in our columns on March 3rd, the *China
Mail* has certainly good grounds for terming it a
"late telegram."

LORD HARTINGTON has, according to an Indian
telegram, after enquiry, given his decision re-
garding the charges brought against Sir Richard
Meade by the *London Statesman*. The Secre-
tary of State is satisfied that Sir R. Meade simply
acted upon orders received from the Govern-
ment, and that the imputation of corruption is
entirely unfounded. His Lordship describes Sir
Richard as an upright, zealous servant of Govern-
ment, and says his confidence in the late Sir Richard's
honour and integrity is unshaken. Sir Richard
has expressed himself quite satisfied with this
vindication of his character.

WITH reference to the sudden death of Mr. del
Aguija, reported in our issue of yesterday, we are
glad to hear that his Portuguese friends have
already taken steps to make some provision for
the five children of the deceased, who are said to
be left totally unprotected. Considering that Mr.
del Aguija had been for over 20 years in the
Post Office department, and during the whole of
that period given great satisfaction in the per-
formance of his duties, we consider this a case in
which the Government might well render the
movement inaugurated amongst the Portuguese
community substantial assistance.

In the House of Commons, on February 27th Mr.
Gladstone moved to postpone the orders of the
day in order to bring forward his motion that a
committee of enquiry at the present time into the
working of the Irish Land Act would defeat its
operation and be injurious to the interests of
good Government in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone
also, in moving the above postponement, said that
a compromise would have been possible had the
House of Lords agreed to exclude any enquiry
into the judicial operation of the Land Act. Sir
Stafford Northcote opposed the motion, but the
House eventually agreed to postpone the orders
by 300 votes against 167. Mr. Gladstone then
proposed his resolution. Mr. Gibson moved the
previous question and the debate was adjourned.

IP MUX, a farmer, and Ip Yung Kiu, a horse
coolie, were charged this morning before Dr.
Stewart, with the larceny of a bag, three belts,
two rings, and a key, the property of John
Kennedy, of the Horse Repository. Mr. Ken-
nedy said that at six o'clock this morning he met
first defendant on the bridge close to the Re-
pository, carrying a bag, and, having lost several
things lately, he asked him what he had got.
He caught hold of the defendant and felt some-
thing hard under his jacket, which he found to
be the martingale in Court, his property. He
then made him empty the bag, and found the
other articles in it, worth altogether two dollars
and a half. He took first defendant to the
station, and while on the way met the second
defendant, his horse boy, to whom first defendant
wanted to speak, but he prevented him, and sent
second defendant home with his pony. In conse-
quence of what first defendant said at the station,
a Chinese Police Constable was sent to the Re-
pository to arrest second defendant. In his defence,
the first defendant said all the things were given
him by his brother, the second defendant. The
second defendant said the first defendant came
from the country and stopped a night at the
Repository, and intended going home to-day,
and that he (the second defendant) bought
some of the things in Court and gave them to
the first defendant, that he knew nothing about
the larceny, and the first defendant of receiving,
and both were sentenced to six months' imprison-
ment with hard labour, the horse boy's wages also to
be forfeited.

THERE will be a Masquerade Ball at the United
Club, Staunton Street, on Saturday night.

TELEGRAMS for Bangkok can go forward by mail
closing at Singapore at 3 p.m. on 25th inst.
(Saturday).

A REGULAR meeting of Victoria Lodge, No. 1086,
will be held at Freemason's Hall, Zetland-street,
this evening at nine o'clock precisely.

A TELEGRAM received this afternoon says that a
Royal Message has been read in both Houses
asking for provision for Prince Leopold on his
marriage. The debate is fixed for Thursday;
Labouchere opposes.

HIS EXCELLENCY HO and suite, recently arrived
from Japan, and bound on a mission to European
Courts, left last evening on a visit of a few days
to Canton. The party will probably return to
Hongkong on Saturday.

A TELEGRAM from Constantinople dated the 25th
ult. announces that as a mark of friendship to-
wards Austria the Sultan has sent troops to the
frontier in order to prevent the Albanians joining
the insurgents of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

FOR refusing to polish up the brass and get
things ready to come into port on the 20th inst.,
Ebenezer Kent, a quarter-master on the steam-
ship *Hongkong*, was this morning fined a dollar
by Captain Thomsett, the Harbour Master.

POLICE SERGEANT HANSON, upon whom a des-
perate assault was made by a Chinaman, near the
Peak, on the evening of Sunday the 12th instant, will
not be able to leave hospital before the 31st. The
case has, therefore, been further remanded by
the Magistrate.

THE *Diamante* has been taken there by Kowloon,
and her place will be taken there by the recently
launched *That Ping*. At Sam-shui-po the *Char-
ter Oak* was undocked this afternoon, and the
Gaelic will be placed in this dock either to-night
or to-morrow morning.

THE Tunisian question would appear to be as
far as ever from a practical settlement. The
recent affrays occurring between the French
and Italians in Tunis, of which telegraphic in-
telligence was received yesterday, will doubtless
eventually lead to open hostilities between the
two countries—a result we predicted months ago.

THE officers of the Inniskillings proceeding to
the Straits Settlements by the *Tyne*, expected
to leave on Saturday, are:—Lieutenant-Colonel
Geddes, commanding the Regiment; Captains
Michaelson and Thackeray; Lieutenants Levett,
Charles, Young, Sanders (Adjutant), Davidson,
Armitage, and Radcliffe; also Captain and Pay-
master Kerr, of the Army Pay Department, at-
tached to the Regiment.

AN influential deputation of steamship owners
waited upon Earl Granville on the 28th ult., and
protested energetically against the vexatious quar-
antine regulations in the Suez Canal. In reply
His Lordship said the matter was seriously occu-
pying the attention of the British Government,
and that the Foreign Office had not been idle,
having communicated with other Governments
more or less indirectly to use their best efforts to
remedy the present almost intolerable state of
affairs.

We notice that a fortnight has now elapsed
since the production of that infamous *canard* in
which Governor Hennessy was said to have
been recalled. Hatched first at East Point and
circulated by the minions of the "princely house,"
it was immediately promulgated by that *chiffon-
nier* of journalists the *chen babillard* of the
China Mail, who described the community as
in a hilarious condition thereat. We wonder, now
the lying report has vanished in thin air, whether
the community feel hilarious at being so grossly
deceived. Perhaps not; they must be getting
used to the *China Mail* utterances.

HONGKONG CIVILIAN AMATEUR
ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Committee:—Rev. F. C. Stebbing, R.N.; Cap-
tain F. A. Newton, R.M.L.; Captain Howarth
(The Buffs); Lieut. B. F. Holme (The Buffs);
Lieut. J. Charley, R.L.F.; Lieut. O. E. Ruck, R.E.;
H. G. Fincham, Esq.; D.A.C.G.; Hon. W. M.
Deane, Dr. Clouthy, A. Coxon, Esq.; H. Foss, Esq.;
W. Hynes, Esq.; R. K. Leigh, Esq.; H. J. H. Tripp,
Esq.; E. MacKean, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

The third annual meeting was held on the
Cricket Ground this afternoon. The weather
which had been cold and raw, and altogether un-
suited for outdoor sports during the forenoon, be-
came quite mild and pleasant, proceedings com-
mencing shortly after two o'clock under the most
favourable auspices. Reserving our comments
on the various contests until to-morrow, we ap-
pend the winners of the events concluded up to
the time of our going to press:—

- 1.—PUTTING THE SHOT.—No follow. One Hand,
7 foot run. 16-b. shot.
H. McL. Young, 30ft. 7in. 1
S. A. Crick, 28ft. 6in. 2
Isaac Hughes, 27ft. 8in. 3
- 2.—LONG JUMP.—Winners of Prizes at previous
meetings to be penalised 6 inches.
H. St. D. Jarrett, 17ft. 3in. 1
Isaac Hughes, 17ft. 1in. 2
- 3.—100 YARDS FLAT RACE.—Winners at pre-
vious meetings to be penalised 2 yards.
F. Hazland 1
G. A. Caldwell 2
H. St. D. Jarrett 3
Time, 11 1-5th sec.
- 4.—THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—Winners
at previous meetings to be penalised 5 yards.
A. K. Travers (103 1/2 yards).
H. St. D. Jarrett 1
F. Grimble 2
Isaac Hughes 3
Time, 19 sec.
- 5.—200 YARDS HURDLE RACE.—Winners at
previous meetings to be penalised 5 yards.
H. St. D. Jarrett 1
F. Grimble 2
Isaac Hughes 3
Time, 19 sec.
- 6.—BOYS' FLAT RACE, 200 YARDS.—Age under
15. Open to European schools.
G. Grimble 1
H. Arthur 2
H. Hall 3
Time, 27 sec.
- 7.—HIGH JUMP.—Winners at previous meetings
to be penalised 2 inches.
H. St. D. Jarrett (5ft.)

HONGKONG CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE.

The Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Com-
merce was held at City Hall yesterday afternoon.
There were present—Hon. P. Ryrie (Chairman),
Hon. F. B. Johnson, Messrs. C. Kalin, A. P.
MacEwen, E. Mackintosh, G. Sharp, J. Poes-
necker, H. L. Dalrymple, F. D. Sassoon, J.
Thurburn, W. M. Morgan, A. Coxon, W. H. F.
Darby, M. E. Sassoon, C. P. Chater, G. O. Scott,
G. de Champeaux, H. W. Davis, F. H. Arjance,
W. Forrest, E. George (secretary), &c.

The following is the Report:—
The Committee beg to place before the members of the Cham-
ber the following report of its proceedings for the year ending
31st December, 1881.

THE BLOCKADE.
At the last annual meeting it was proposed to memorialise
Her Majesty's Government for the removal of the
blockade—the Memorial has been drafted and placed in the
hands of a sub-committee for completion, but they are awaiting
the receipt of certain papers containing information on the sub-
ject before proceeding further in the matter.
THE TREATMENT OF CHINESE PASSENGERS FROM HONGKONG
BY THE NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT.
A representation having been made to the Chamber by the
Agents of the steamship *Ocean* regarding the treatment of the
passengers by that vessel bound for Sydney by the Government of
New South Wales, your Committee deemed it imperative upon
them to make a strong appeal to the Chamber of Commerce,
Colonies, with a view to obtaining redress in regard to the
modification of the laws affecting emigration to that Colony. The
consequence will be found in the appendix, and copies have
been forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the
Colonies.

EMIGRATION TO HONGKONG.
At the last annual meeting it was proposed that this Cham-
ber memorialise the Governor to withdraw the restrictions on
emigration from Hongkong to Shanghai.
Your Committee have no time in communicating this resolution
to the Government, and in reply the Chamber is informed that
the Government cannot do so, because of the restriction of the
Emigration Act, which was passed in 1875, and which has been
amended by the Emigration Act of 1881. The Chamber's Com-
mittee, framed under immediate orders from Her Majesty's Gov-
ernment, respecting Chinese Emigration, says:—"Emigration under
contract of service is prohibited unless the ship shall be proceeding
to a British Colony."

REPRESENTATION IN ENGLAND.
In furtherance of this object the Chamber has received a com-
munication from the "British and Colonial Union," which has
been established in London for the furtherance of the
Commercial Interests of the British Empire. The first resolution
of the Union is as follows:—
That, considering the increasing importance of the Colonial
Trade of Great Britain, and that the Chamber of Commerce
representation in the Imperial Parliament, and, considering, also,
that Commercial Treaties with Foreign Countries, whereby
Colonial interests are deeply affected are entered upon by the
Mother Country without adequate consultation with the Colonies,
this Conference is of opinion that in all matters of Imperial or
international interest where Colonial interests are directly
involved, an endeavour should be made to ascertain the
views of the Colonies, and that proper weight be attached to their
opinions.

As in the opinion of your Committee the above resolution meets
to a certain extent the want so long felt here of having some
representation in London of the interests of this Colony, your Com-
mittee have requested that the Chamber be added to the list of
members and have forwarded a subscription of £1 Guinea; this
has been duly acknowledged, and your Committee will endeavour
to get a gentleman to represent the Chamber at the Council Board of
the Union.

REUTER'S POLITICAL TELEGRAMS.
In reply to the representations made to Reuter's Telegraph
Co. as to the inefficiency of the former service, the Directors un-
derstand to increase the service from one month to two months
monthly payment of £500. His Excellency the Governor having
expressed his willingness to pay the same proportion as
formerly, your Committee at once closed the office of the
understanding that a daily service be supplied from the 1st
January, 1882.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE TELEPHONE INTO HONGKONG.
The Chamber having been requested to become members of the
proposed exchange, your Committee have endeavoured to obtain
consideration, but do not see that any useful purpose would be
served by so doing as the enterprise is one the merits of which
must be decided by the general body of the mercantile and trading
community.

THE MAIL SERVICE.
Your Committee have been in communication with the Post-
master-General here and the Superintendent of the P. & O. Com-
pany with a view to obtain such an alteration in the day of depar-
ture of the Hongkong mail as will enable the Chamber to meet
working on Sunday, but although everything has been done by
both these gentlemen to meet the view of the Chamber, it has
been found to be impracticable to alter the existing time of the
mail. The latter gentleman has courteously sent the Chamber
an extract from a letter from the Managing Directors in which
they say:—

"The question of the time of the P. & O. mail is still in abeyance
and it is impossible to say what the Postmaster-General will finally
decide upon, but we will be sure to give your Chamber of
Commerce when the matter comes up again for discussion."
ACCOMMODATION.
These have been audited by Messrs. Geo. O. Scott and J. G. T.
Havell. There is a balance at credit to carry forward a new ac-
count of \$49,724, and the amount on hand deposited is \$8,750,000.

STATISTICS OF TRADE.
The Table of Sales furnished has been compiled at last year
from the returns furnished to the Chamber by importers, but it
is most obvious to the members that the totals do not accurately
represent the extent of the trade of the Port, and it is therefore
proposed that in the future they will see the advantage of giving
fuller possible returns to enable the Committee to bring forward a
more correct statement.

THE CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, I believe
it has been the custom for our minutes of the
last general meeting to be taken as read at this
meeting. I have now to present you with the
report of the Committee for 1881, and the accounts
attached thereto. You have all had this report
before you, and you will have seen the subjects
which have been taken in hand by the Committee.
The blockade grievance still exists, and I think
at the present stage no remarks need be made
on the subject. On the subject of the treatment
of Chinese passengers by the *Ocean*, I under-
stand a member present has a few remarks to
make. The representative of the Chamber in
England, you will see, is rather an important
matter, at least we hope it will help us by and
by; in the meantime nothing further has been
done but to forward a subscription and enroll the
Chamber as one of the members of the British
and Colonial Union. At this meeting we shall
have to elect a gentleman to represent this Cham-
ber on the London Board. With regard to the
mail service, as you are aware, since this Report
was drafted the days have been changed. I
think every one of us will be glad to have a
more convenient day than Monday for the En-
glish mail, and I only hope in time the French
mail will be put on the same level. The funds of
the Chamber, I think, are in a very satisfactory
state. The Secretary has no doubt had a great
deal of difficulty in collecting the statistics of
trade, and the Committee hope their recommendation
that the fullest possible returns be given by
the community will be acted on. Gentlemen, I
now propose that this Report, with the accounts
attached, be passed by the meeting.

Mr. F. D. SASSOON acceded.
Hon. F. B. JOHNSON—I hope the meeting will
not consider I am unduly occupying the time of the
Chamber if I make a few remarks on one or two
subjects which are suggested by the Report.
Some of these subjects appear to me more or less
directly connected with questions which have
recently been under discussion in the Colony,
and I think that on an occasion of this kind
it will not be out of place to make some further
allusion to them. The first question concerns
the blockade, and as one of the members of the
Committee which has been appointed to draw up
a memorial to the Home Government on the
subject of the illegal levy of charges on the trade
of the Colony, I think it right to say that the
reason why we are unable to prepare that memo-
rial is that Chinese merchants whose goods are
the subject of those levies will not furnish
us with the requisite information on which we
can state the real facts to Her Majesty's Gov-
ernment because they are afraid if they do so
of trouble from their own authorities. Now, I
think this is rather a significant circumstance.
It seems to show that the Chinese inhabitants
of this Colony, whose interests we have recently
heard are preponderant here and whose views and
opinions, it is not obscurely hinted, are to mainly
influence the policy of this Government—these
people are, when any question arises between us
and the Government of China, found to support
not the Government of this Colony, but their own
authorities—I do not mean that I think the fact should
be extremely natural, but I think the fact should
be borne in mind that the great body of Chinese
here are Chinese and not British subjects, and their
sympathies almost necessarily are with the in-
terests of their brethren on the mainland. With
regard to the memorial, we hope we shall be able

to obtain some facts which will strengthen our case when we come to lay it before the Government, and mean, while, as we hear negotiations are in progress between the Chinese Government and the British Government and the Government of India with regard to the opium traffic, I think it highly desirable that this Chamber should be vigilant in watching with great jealousy any further restrictions that may be placed on the trade of the Colony. The next subject mentioned in the Report concerns the case of the *Ocean*. I feel sure I only share in the indignation which must have been present in the mind of every member of this Chamber when the statements of Captain Webber appeared in the papers with regard to the treatment his passengers received in a British Colony—(hear, hear)—and that Colony one of the most advanced dependencies of the empire. I communicated with Messrs. Stevens and Co., the agents of the steamer, and they obtained from Captain Webber a declaration of the facts that actually occurred. That declaration has been printed with the Report. It has been sent by my friend, the Chairman, to the Chamber of Commerce in Sydney, and it has also been forwarded to the Secretary of State. It is almost incredible that a number of Chinese passengers leaving under the protection of our laws, and all the regulations regarding emigration having been complied with, should have been abused in such a manner as they were in Sydney, a manner which I do not think to say was hardly ever equalled in a Mediterranean lazaretto in the days of the black death in Europe, and without any cause on sanitary grounds, because there was no pretence there was any sickness on board. And I must say it appeared strange to me the Executive of this Colony should have taken no steps with reference to obtaining some redress for these Chinese passengers, who left here in accordance with our laws, and that the initiative should have been taken by this Chamber. I am happy to say I have received a letter from a friend of mine in Sydney, who says the matter has been brought before the Legislative Council, and he has strong hopes some compensation will eventually be awarded to the Chinese sufferers. There is another question scarcely relevant to the Report, but which I think will be of public interest. We have all heard or read in recent speeches in the Legislative Council and we have seen in the *Gazette*, a list of twenty ratepayers who are supposed to be the largest ratepayers in the Colony. That list draws a contrast between the rates payable by foreigners and those payable by Chinese. When I first read that list I must say I thought it disclosed very interesting facts, which showed that the Chinese were acquiring confidence in the prosperity of this place and a permanent interest in it. But when I came to see the use that was made of these figures I felt very great surprise. It has been stated, as appears in a dispatch to Lord Kimberley, which was published a few weeks ago, that the Chinese are not only the most numerous but the wealthiest ratepayers in the Colony, and we have been led by utterances from a high quarter, or rather those outside the Colony might be led, to believe that the trade of this place is rapidly passing out of the hands of foreigners into those of Chinese, and that foreign interests here are in a declining position. Now, I venture to say this list, when properly examined, as published in the *Gazette* of the 4th March, has no significance whatever. The persons whose names are found there may or may not be the owners of the property in respect of which these rates are paid; they may or may not be even the leaseholders; they may be, and probably are in many cases, simply the collectors of the rents of the property in respect of which these rates are paid. Now, I think that statement as it stands forth has not found a fair trial, and I have been furnished by my friend Mr. Alfred with a few figures which will show a very different state of things. Mr. Alfred has obtained for me the Crown rental payable in respect of the whole of the lots of land owned by these twenty ratepayers, and I find these lots amount to 176, the Crown rents being \$2,209.99. One foreign firm pays 31 per cent. of the whole rental; 79 lots are owned by three Europeans with a rental of \$15,714, and 97 lots are held by 11 Chinese, with a rental of \$16,495, while six of the Chinese hold no property at all. Now, even if we take these figures we know that many of them are mortgaged and mortgaged to foreigners. But the list in point of fact has no significance at all. We have only to consider the fact that the great local banking corporation here, whose capital and reserve of \$7,000,000, all practically owned by foreigners, pays probably only a few hundred dollars rental and taxes, to know that rate paying is no adequate test of the foreign interests in this Colony. I do not hesitate to say that the foreign interests in China, that at no period of foreign intercourse with China has the amount of the capital and wealth possessed in the aggregate or individually by the foreign firms engaged in that trade been greater than it is now. The volume of trade in their hands has never been greater or more profitable, and foreign interests have never been in a more prosperous state.—(Applause.) There has unquestionably been a great amount of native trade between Chinese and Chinese developed here and on the coast, most of which of course necessarily falls into the hands of Chinese, owing to its intricacies, but we know the greater part of that trade is carried on by foreign capital. I do not wish to draw invidious comparisons; I only desire to show the interest of foreigners and the interest of Chinese are one. I conceive it is to foreign skilled enterprise and foreign capital in co-operation with the immense industry, the undeveloped aptitudes, and the natural resources at the disposal of the Chinese that we must look for our common prosperity. I fully recognise the fact that we are indebted to our Chinese friends for the majority of our prosperity in this place, and I hope under every Government not only will their wants be considered, but their opinions taken, but their prejudices even respected, but I cannot acquiesce in the language of fulsome adulation towards them indulged in in some quarters, and I say those who tell them plain and wholesome truths are their best friends.

The CHAIRMAN—If no other member has any remark to make, I will put the motion that the Report and accounts be adopted and passed.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. SHARP—Before you go on, Mr. Chairman, with the further business of the meeting, I should like to say one or two words with regard to the treatment of Chinese passengers on board the steamship *Ocean*, to which Mr. Johnson's has referred. I happened to be down in the colonies at the time of this occurrence, and had some opportunity of forming an opinion as to the way in which the matter had been regarded. The feeling there against the Chinese is a very strong one, and a very cowardly one, and it is held by a large portion of the working men. It is not sympathised with in any degree at all by the better informed, the more substantial, and that class of people who should be the most influential. But so strong is the power of the labouring classes in Australia that the rulers, those high in power and authority, are greatly awayed by them. I am quite sure, however, that the action which has been taken by the Chamber of Commerce in Hongkong in addressing the local Government, and in communicating with the Colonial Office at home will have the hearty sympathy of the best classes in the Australian Colonies, and they will feel that we are strengthening their hands against the people there. I had a little illustration before

me there, one day, of the feeling which exists with regard to the Chinese. While I was riding in an omnibus, a Chinaman got in, and a gentleman of apparently respectable position tried to impede his way in getting into the omnibus, and he said as the man was passing him, "get along you brute," so that everyone in the car could hear him. Making way for him by my side I said, "Excuse me, a fellow countryman of mine." The gentleman then said, "I do not wish to say anything against the Chinese, I believe they are an exceedingly industrious race, and very valuable in Australia," but I am quite sure his policy was changed by his attention being called to the fact that the notice of the people in the car had been attracted to what was, at any rate, a breach of hospitality on his part. I think, Mr. Chairman, we have only to analyse the relations between the Home Government and the Australian Colonies to believe that the Government at home will feel that the little Colony of Hongkong is doing well in the action it has taken in this matter, and is strengthening their hands for their hands need to be strengthened. The Home Government do not desire to quarrel outright with the Australian Colonies, and having clearly expressed their views in regard to the conduct of the Australian Colonies in attempting to exclude the Chinese, they have sanctioned, simply from force of urgency from Australia, the passing of these measures. But the dispatches, which I read carefully in Australia, to the Governments of Queensland, Victoria, and southern Australia are most unmistakable in the strong language which they have employed. Therefore, I think that we may well feel that the steps which have been taken by this Chamber in attempting to stand forth as the champion of these defenceless men under the circumstances which have been narrated in the touching account which Captain Webber has given of the way in which even water itself was denied to these poor Chinese on board the steamship *Ocean*, merits and will receive not only the support of the best classes in the Australian colonies, but the support and consideration of the authorities at home.—(Applause.)

NEW MEMBER.

On the proposal of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. POISSONNET, the election of Mr. A. Coxon as a member of the Chamber was confirmed.

REPRESENTATION IN LONDON.

The CHAIRMAN—The next business of the Chamber is to express an opinion as to what gentleman in London would be a proper person to represent the opinion of this Chamber. I do not know that the duty of representing the opinion of this Chamber to the British and Colonial Union might be very acceptable to some gentlemen, but still there is one gentleman I should like to nominate for election, though whether he will accept or not I do not know. He is a gentleman who has been long connected with China, and who took an interest in the affairs of this Chamber in its earlier days. I am not sure he was not Chairman of the Chamber at one time, but I know he was connected with it. I would propose that we invite Mr. MacEwen, of the firm of Matheson & Co., to represent the opinion of this Chamber in London.

Mr. SHARP—There are not a great many gentlemen here who have had the pleasure of Mr. MacEwen's acquaintance, but the recollection I have of him is that he is a most suitable man, very cautious, thoughtful, and proper person to fill the office, if he will accept it. I have great pleasure, therefore, in seconding the Chairman's proposition.

The motion was then put and carried *non. con.* COMMITTEE.

The Committee for the coming year was then elected by ballot with the following result:—Messrs. Ryrie, Dalrymple, Jackson, Poissonnet, Hoppins, Johnson, Sassoon, Kahn, and MacEwen. Mr. MACEWEN stated that he would be leaving the Colony shortly, and suggested that the gentleman having the next highest number of votes should be placed on the Committee in his stead. The name of Mr. Mackintosh, who had the next highest number of votes, was then substituted for that of Mr. MacEwen on the Committee.

CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMAN.

On the motion of Mr. MACEWEN, seconded by Mr. DAVIS, the Hon. F. B. Johnson was elected Chairman and Mr. Dalrymple Vice-Chairman of the Chamber for the year.

BI-METALLISM.

The CHAIRMAN—Now, gentlemen, I have to introduce to you that we have received a communication from the International Monetary Standard Association, whose object is the advocating of a universal bi-metallic money standard. The subject of bi-metallic has been pretty well ventilated and I do not know that we in this Chamber are at all agitated upon it. There may be some who suppose that bi-metallic would be a great boon to the world, and there are others who advocate mono-metallicism. For my own part, I must confess I have not arrived at any very decided opinion upon the subject, but it is a subject which appears upon the first reading of the object of this association as if something might be done at any time by agitating the subject. There are certainly some very influential names appended to the circular, and I suppose that these gentlemen, have given the matter their serious consideration. In China here we are mono-metallic, our currency being silver, and the subject has not occupied much of the attention of the people here. As far, however, as the matter goes, seeing the names that are upon the circular, perhaps some of the members of the Chamber, or it might be the majority, might wish that the Chamber should forward a subscription, and enrol itself among the members of the Association. I only throw this out as a suggestion as this paper has been sent to us, and there are some names to it which we know very well, and I thought this would be a favourable opportunity of ascertaining the feeling of the Chamber.

Mr. SHARP—I do not think, gentlemen, we should let this subject slide altogether. I was asked to say something about the matter at this meeting, and my reply was that I knew nothing about it, but the subject of the Association possibly is, but the subject canvassed and talked about. We have a silver currency, and it has been sadly depreciated in value, as anyone knows who is going to carry his fortune home to England. I do not see how this movement can possibly harm us. If we can get our silver coined, and pay our debts in silver, that being our only currency, it would be to our advantage. The poor dollar has sadly shrunk from what it was when I came to China, and I am getting anxious as to whether I shall have anything to carry home with me. If we were to send \$50 or so to subscription, I do not see what harm could be done, and we could then let these influential people at home fight it out amongst themselves.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON—I do not propose to say, in few words, that I entertain a very different opinion indeed from that of my friend opposite (Mr. Sharp) as to the depreciation of silver. My impression is that the depreciation of silver has been an almost unmitigated boon to all the trading interests of the East. It has opened up trade which otherwise would have been impossible. It has created a great trade between the countries that use silver as their currency and the countries that use the gold standard that otherwise would have been impossible. The subject is far too deep a one to be discussed on an occasion like this, but we must feel that the value of our dollars has been depreciated we should also take into account the enormous rise in the value of real estate and all descriptions of property which is now taking place in the East. The main cause of that rise in value, I consider to be the depreciation of silver and the industrial activity it has stimulated. I therefore

think we are compensated by the increased value of the possessions we have other than silver for the nominal depreciation of what capital we may have in our books nominally as silver capital. I apologise for making these few remarks on this subject, but I merely wish to express my own opinion that the depreciation of silver has not been the evil which my friend seems to think it is.

The CHAIRMAN—There is one point left for discussion, I think. If our property is to rise and silver fall, the question comes to be, where is it to stop? If anything could be done by a society of this kind to bring about an arrangement of the nations to limit, as it were, the fall in silver, some good might result, but, if silver goes on dropping from time to time, where will it end? and therefore I would advocate having the thing thoroughly ventilated, and I think this Chamber might assist the society in London.

Mr. SHARP—We have three of the principal banks in the East represented here. I don't know what the opinion of the directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank might be.

The CHAIRMAN—If you will allow me I will take it for granted the Chamber is indisposed to do anything.

Mr. MACEWEN—I think it is a matter that might safely be left to the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN—The Committee have no power to subscribe.

Mr. MACEWEN—Well, I make a proposition that it be left to the Committee to decide.

Mr. FORREST seconded.

Mr. DAVIS—I think we ought to take into consideration whether the Chamber does not in this endorse the views of the Association, which might be a position the Chamber might not like to occupy. The Association seems to have a definite programme, namely, to endeavour to get the Governments to agree to attempt to stop the fall in silver, and by subsidising the Chamber enforces those views. It is an individual it would be a different thing. It seems to me it is a matter rather for individuals than for the Chamber. I have no very definite opinion, but I think it is a great question and one we ought not to commit ourselves to unless we are satisfied it is one that is worthy of our support.

The CHAIRMAN—Well, I will put Mr. MacEwen's proposition to the meeting at any rate. The motion was then put and carried with one dissent.

The Hon. F. B. JOHNSON moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman for the able way in which he had managed the affairs of the Chamber during the past year, which was carried by acclamation.—*Press.*

THE SHANGHAI THEATRE.

Having recently given an article reproduced from the *Shanghai Mercury* on this subject, we now publish what the *Courier* has to say on the matter:—Our evening contemporary has written on the subject of the proposed scheme of the A.D.C. with respect to the Lyceum Theatre.

The article is premature, inasmuch as the proposal is as yet in an uncompleted state; and the information it contains being imperfect and incorrect, is calculated to give the public a wrong impression. It is for this reason that we refer to the matter for the first time, and our contentment is very limited. Any expenses that amateurs may be put in presenting to the best of their ability a subject with which it was not properly acquainted, we should not allude to the project until it came within our province to do so. As the present constituted, the A.D.C. is perhaps unique in its organisation. It is a private body supported by the public in the same manner as professional companies, and consequently the amateurs must and do turn the gauntlet of public criticism. But while the performances are open to the public at large, the A.D.C. hire from the trustees the theatre and other companies for each representation at a fixed sum. 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